

- (7)

(54) Hinges

(57) In an automatic return hinge 1, 2 of the rising butt type the rise on opening a door to which the hinge is fitted is developed by three balls 233 seated in one half of the hinge which traverse three corresponding helical grooves 132 in the other half of the hinge. The grooves 132 may be in the

axle rod 13 of the hinge.

In a self-adjusting hinge suitable for use in conjunction with the return hinge, the axle rod of the hinge is attached to one half of the hinge and passes through a rotatable ball seated in the other half of the hinge. Rotation of the ball carrying the axle rod corrects any misalignment of the axle rod with the other hinge.

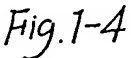
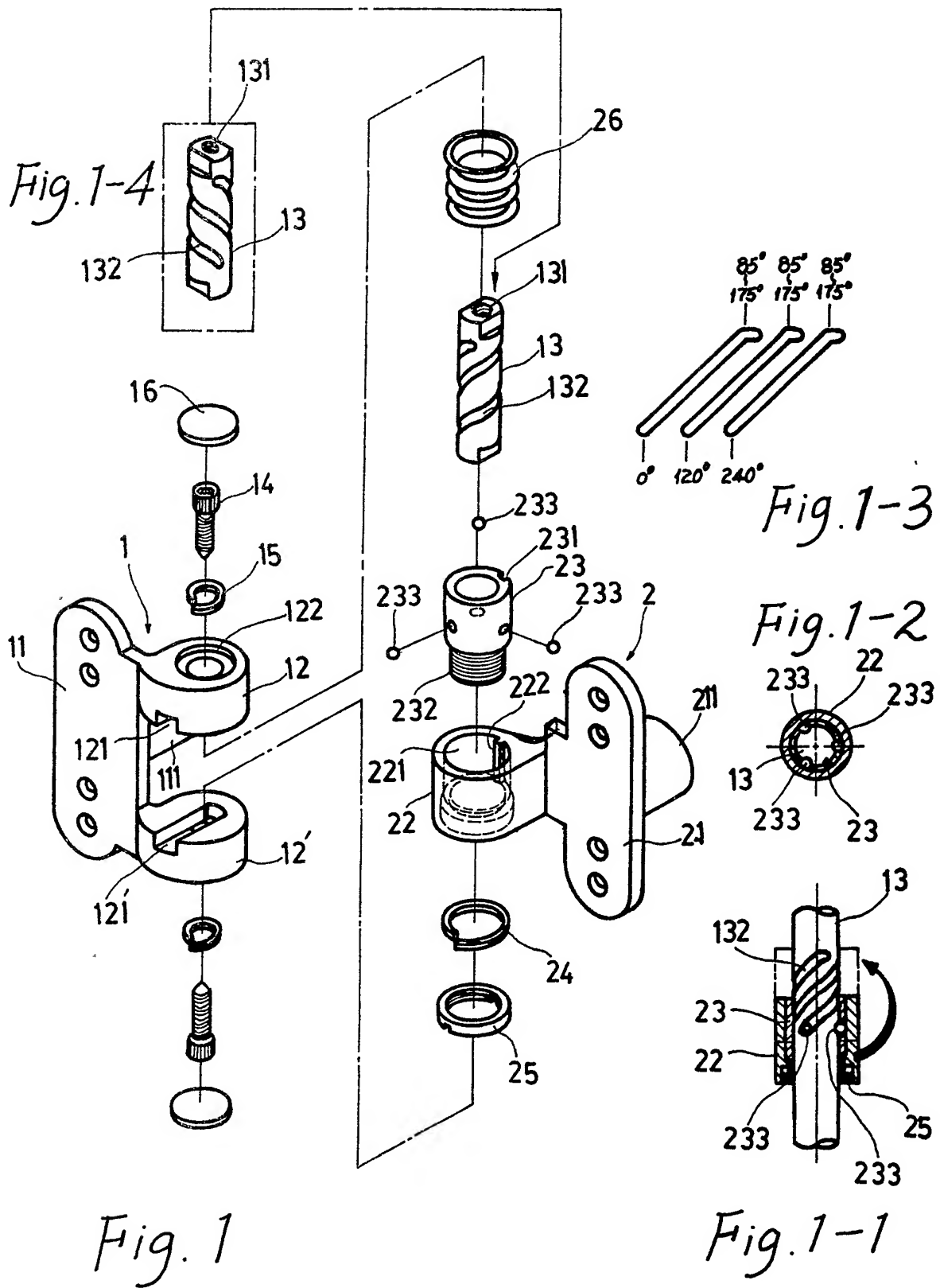


Fig. 1



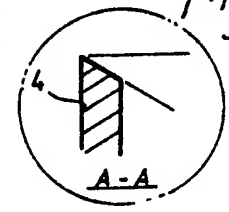
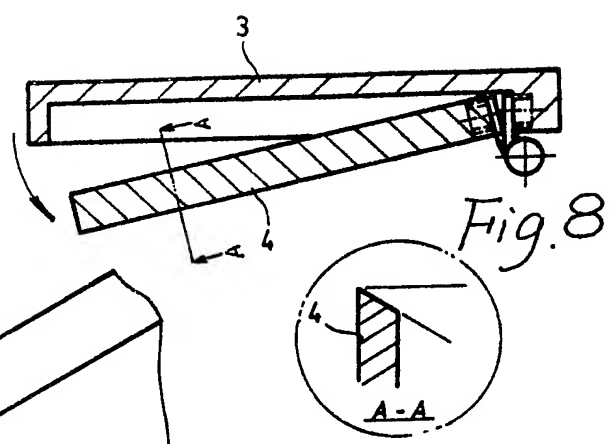
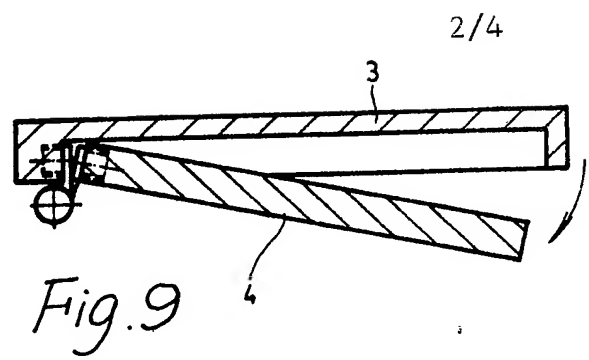


Fig. 9

Fig. 8

Fig. 8-1

Fig. 2

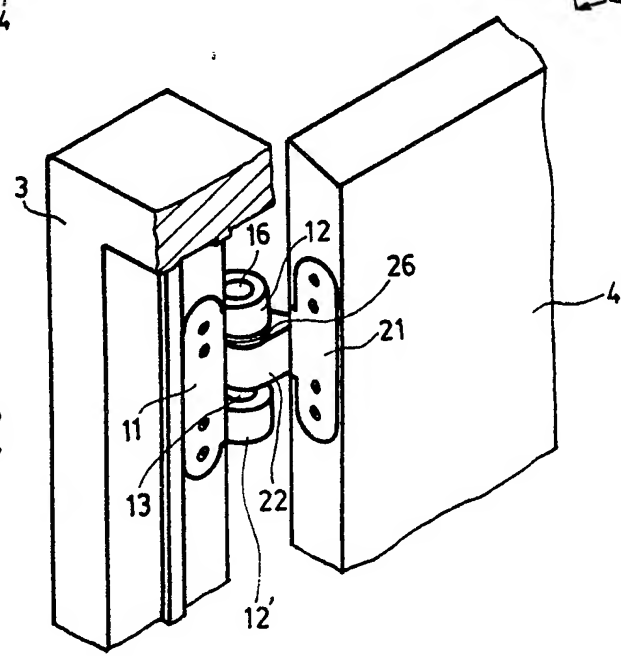
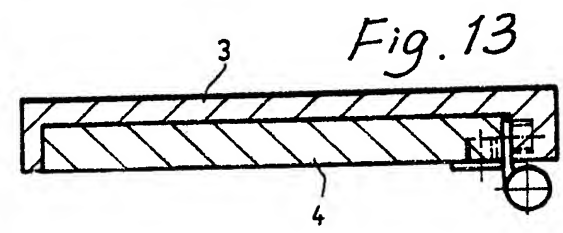
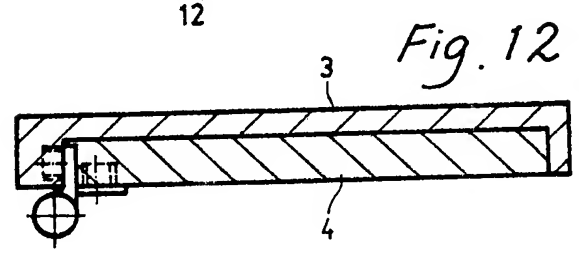
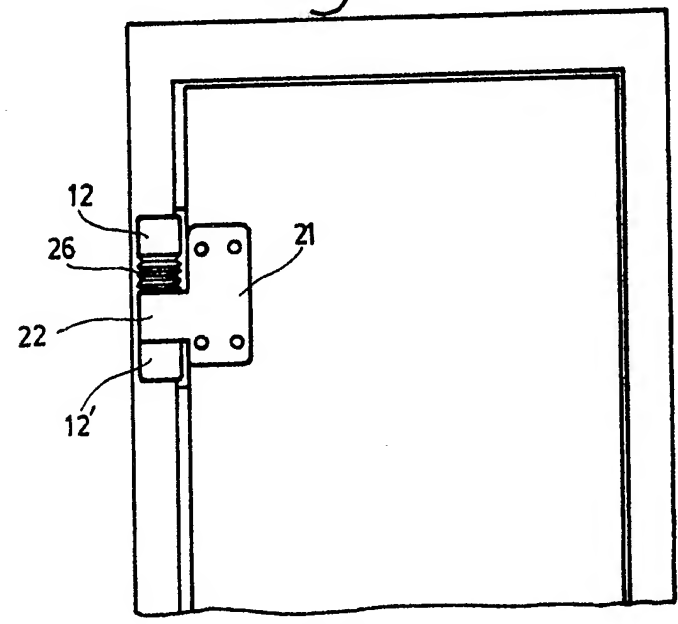
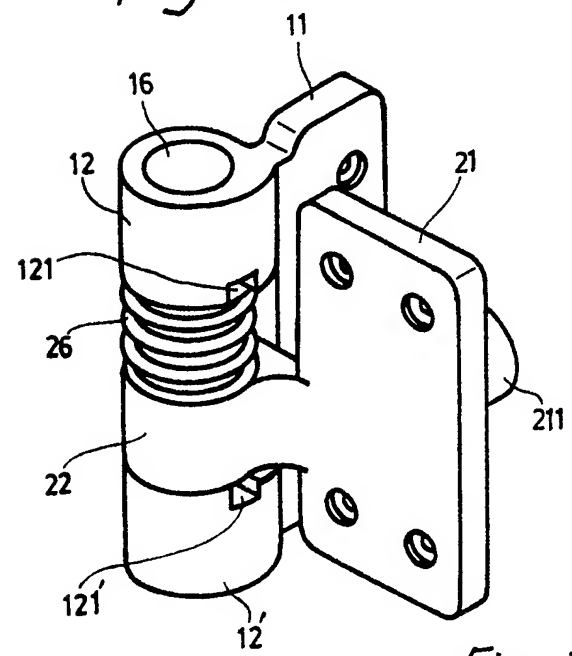


Fig. 10

Fig. 11



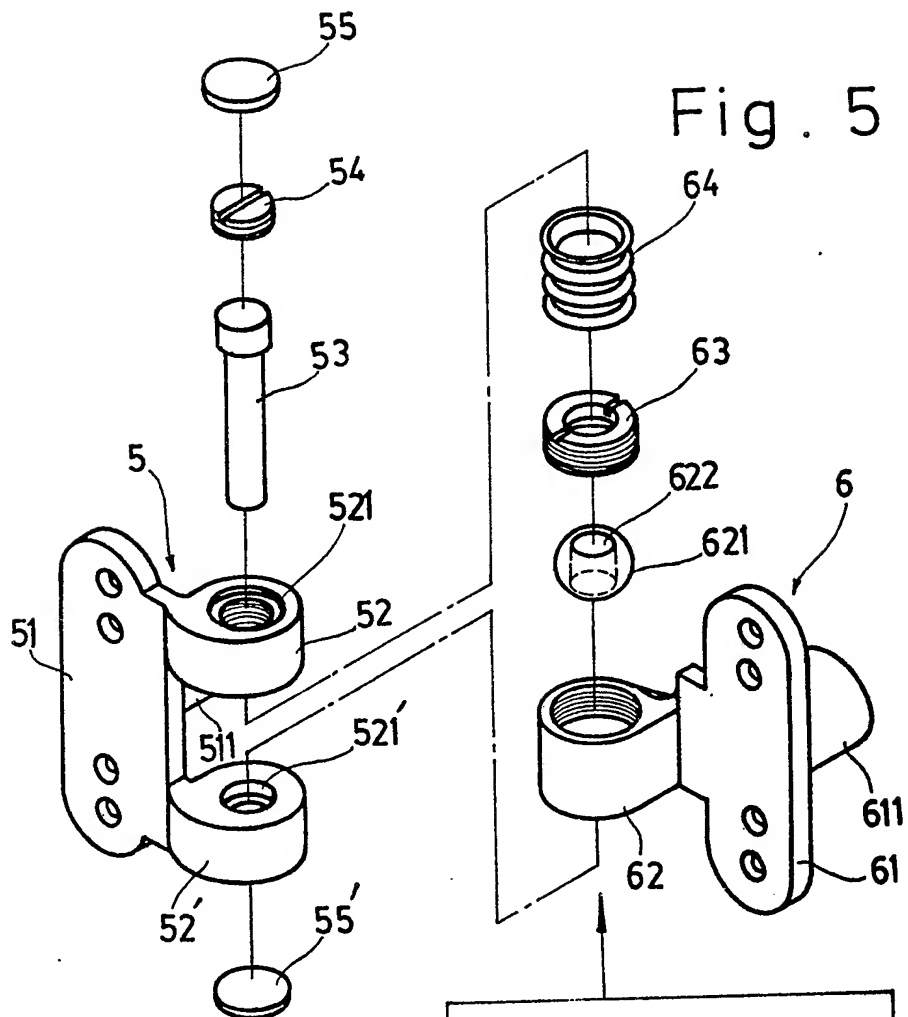
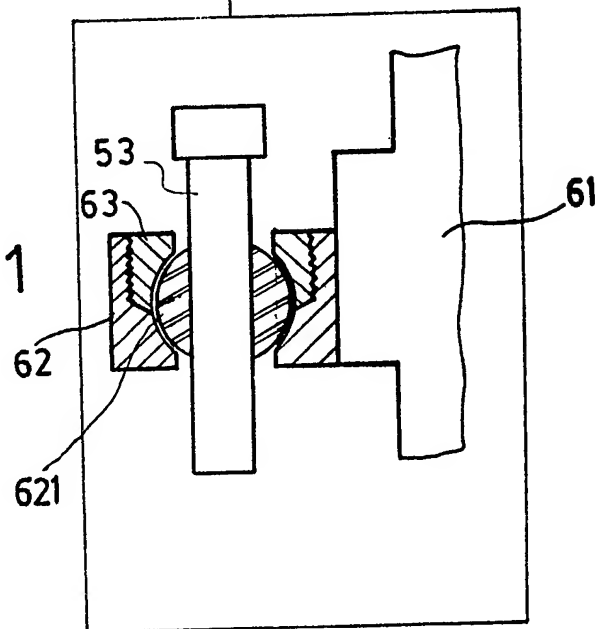


Fig.5-1



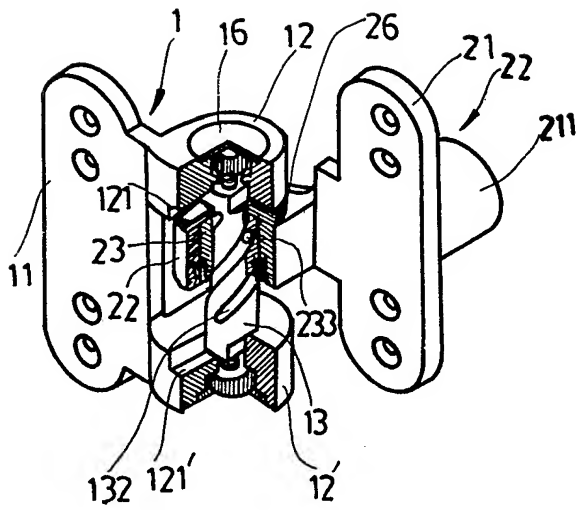


Fig. 4

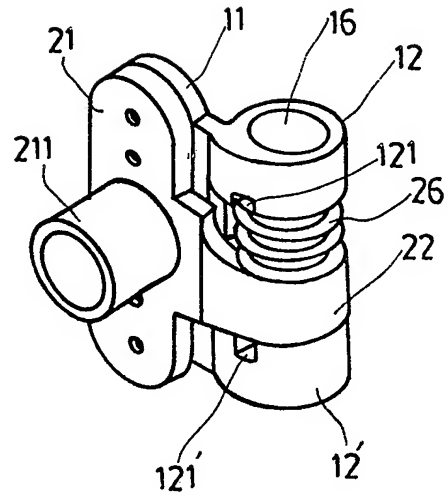


Fig. 3

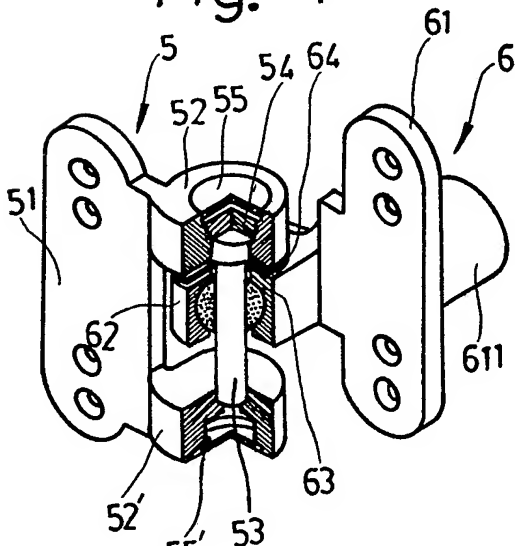


Fig. 7

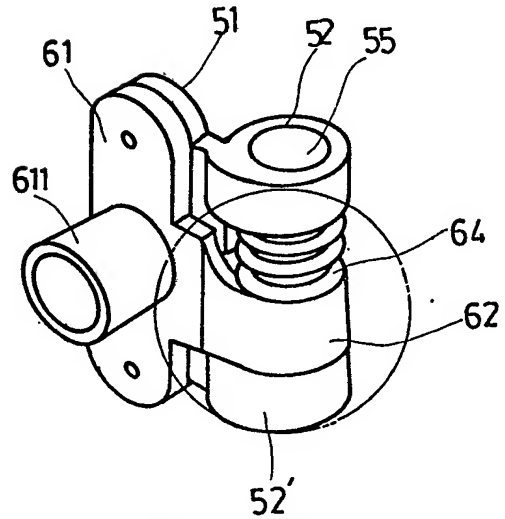


Fig. 6

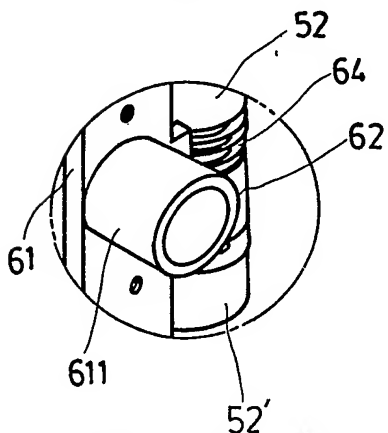


Fig. 6-1

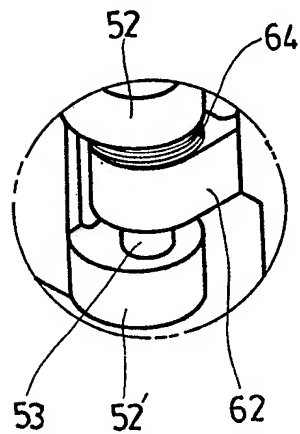


Fig. 6-2

SPECIFICATION

Automatic return hinge

This invention provides an automatic return hinge of the rising butt type such that when fitted to a door, the door will automatically close under the influence of its own weight.

The invention also provides a secondary self-adjusting hinge which can be used in conjunction with the automatic return hinge for correcting any deviation in the axes of the two hinges so as to ensure smooth return of a door hung on the hinges.

Most conventional hinges usually comprise two hinge halves (left and right) coupled together by an axle rod inserted in dovetailed sleeves. A door hung on such conventional hinges cannot return to its closed position with the aid of a separate device such as a hydraulic device or a return spring.

The present invention provides an automatic return hinge of the rising butt type in which the rise on relative rotation of the two halves of the hinge is provided by three balls seated symmetrically about the axis of the hinge in one half, each ball being engaged in one of three corresponding grooves in the other half of the hinge, the grooves being helical and arranged symmetrically about the axis of the hinge.

Further, the invention provides a self-adjusting hinge suitable for use in conjunction with the automatic return hinge in which a first half of the hinge pivots relative to the second half of the hinge about an axis provided by an axle rod located in the second half of the hinge, the axle rod passing through a ball located in a seat in the first half of the hinge in which seat the ball is free to rotate thereby permitting a change of alignment between the pin and the first half of the hinge, a clearance in the axial direction being provided between the two halves so as to allow relative movement in the axial direction between the two halves.

The invention is illustrated by the accompanying drawings in which:

Fig. 1 shows a perspective and exploded view of one embodiment of the automatic return hinge of this invention.

Fig. 1-1, 1-2 shows sectional and top views of the assembled axle sleeve and the axle rod shown in Fig. 1.

Fig. 1-3 shows a developed view of the spiral grooves on the axle rod.

Fig. 1-4 shows an axle rod with leftward spiral grooves.

Fig. 2 shows (in part) a door hinged on a hinge as shown in Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 shows the assembled hinge of Fig. 1 in the closed position.

Fig. 4 shows in part section the assembled primary hinge of Fig. 1 in the open position.

Fig. 5 shows the perspective and exploded view of an embodiment of the secondary hinge of this invention.

Fig. 5-1 shows the secondary hinge of Fig. 5

partly assembled.

Fig. 6 shows the secondary hinge of Fig. 5 in the closed position.

Fig. 6-1, 6-2 show in more detail the portion encircled with dotted line in Fig. 6.

Fig. 7 shows in part section the secondary hinge of Fig. 5 in the open position.

Fig. 8 shows in section a door to be opened counter-clockwise.

Fig. 8-1 shows the upper edge of the door in section along the line A—A of Fig. 8.

Fig. 9 shows in section a door to be opened counter-clockwise.

Fig. 10 shows another embodiment of a hinge of this invention.

Fig. 11 shows the installation position of the embodiment in Fig. 10.

Fig. 12 shows the embodiment in Fig. 10 to be opened clockwise.

Fig. 13 shows the embodiment in Fig. 10 to be opened counter-clockwise.

One embodiment of this invention will now be described in detail with reference to the drawings.

Figs. 1 and 2 show the perspective and exploded view of the primary hinge which comprises two halves, a left side primary hinge piece (1) to be installed to the upper portion of the jamb (3), and a right side primary hinge piece (2) to be installed to the upper portion of the door (4). As shown in Fig. 1, the locating plate (11) of said left side primary hinge piece (1) is furnished with a pair of axle seats (12, 12') which have locating grooves (121, 121') in the opposed faces of the seats. The grooves run at right angles to the plane of the plate (11) and are designed for receiving the ends of the axle rod (13) therein. Each end of the axle rod (13) is provided with parallel flat faces the distance between the faces at each end corresponding to the width of the grooves 121 and 121'.

On that side of the locating plate (11) which is fitted against the jamb is a stub (111) for positioning in a hole (not shown in figure) pre-furnished in the upper portion of jamb (3) to locate said locating plate (11), which is to be fixed to the same upper portion of the jamb with screws.

In each outer face of the axle seats (12, 12'), there is a hole (122, 122') aligned with the pivotal axis of the hinge. The axle rod (13) may be positioned between the two axle seats (12, 12'), by sliding the ends into grooves 121 and 121', the rod then being fixed with screws (14, 14'), the threaded portions of which are passed through holes 122 and 122' and screwed into threaded screw holes (131) in each end of the rod. The head of the screws 14, 14' together with a spring washer (15, 15') are located in a counter-sunk recess at the outer end of each hole 122, 122'.

A covering lid (16, 16') is then fitted into the recess in order to prevent any dirt from entering, and for improving the external appearance. The locating plate (21) of said right side primary hinge piece (2) is furnished with a sleeve (22) to be positioned between said two axle seats (12, 12') of the left side primary hinge piece (1); the centre

of the sleeve (22) has a through-hole (221) to receive an axle sleeve (23), the sleeve being locked axially by a dovetailed joint formed between a flange (222) on the sleeve (22) and a groove (231) on the axle sleeve (23). A spring washer (24) and a nut (25) may then be fitted to the bottom threads (232) of the axle sleeve (23) for securing the axle sleeve (23) in the sleeve (22).

Seated round the axle sleeve (23) are three locating balls (233) at the same level, being separated at an angle of 120° , their position being determined on the basis of distributing the pressure evenly between three points. In the back of the locating plate (21) of the right side primary hinge piece (2), a stub (211) is furnished to fulfil the same function as that of left side primary hinge piece.

The axle rod (13) to be inserted inside the axle sleeve (23) has three slantingly upward helical grooves (132), which are separated at an angle of 120° so as to receive the three locating balls (233) upon being placed into said axle sleeve (23), as shown in Fig. 1-1 and 1-2. The helical grooves (132) may run upwards through an angle ranging from 85° — 175° about the axis of the hinge and then have a short horizontal groove at the top of the helix as shown in Fig. 1-3. In this way provision may be made for the door to remain open when it has been opened to a desired angle in the range, say, of 90° to 180° . The helical groove (132) may be either righthand or lefthand as shown in Fig. 1-4, but their function remains the same. When the axle rod (13) is placed inside the axle sleeve (23), both ends of said axle rod (13) will extend outside the sleeve (22), and may be inserted into the locating grooves (121) of the left side primary hinge piece (1) as described above. Between the top end of the axle rod (13) and the axle seat (12), an elastic rubber sleeve (26) is mounted for preventing any dirt from entering. This can be stretched up and compressed down together with the moving sleeve (22).

When the primary hinge is installed to the upper portion of the jamb (3) and the door (4) as shown in Fig. 2, then, when opening the door (4), the door (4) will rise as a result of the sleeve (22) driving the axle sleeve (23) around the axle rod (13) thus causing the locating balls (233) to ride slantingly upwards along the helical grooves (132).

When the open door (4) is released it will automatically return to the closed position as a result of the weight of the door driving the locating balls back down the helical grooves.

If it is desired to leave the door open for a period of time, the door (4) is further opened to such a larger angle that the locating balls (233) roll over the top of the helical groove (132), and enter into the horizontal groove. In this position the weight of the door cannot cause it to shut and it will remain open until it is pushed in the opposite direction to such an extent that the locating balls (233) roll out of the horizontal grooves, and into the helical grooves (132), the

door then automatically closing as a result of gravity as described above. Figs. 3 and 4 show the relative positions of the left side primary hinge plate (1) and the right side primary hinge plate (2) in the open and shut state respectively. In the shut position shown in Fig. 3 the plates are parallel to each other. The change in position of the sleeve (22) of the right side primary hinge plate (2), and the change in shape of the elastic rubber sleeve (26) should also be noted i.e. when the door (4) is shut, the sleeve (22) and the axle seat (12') are close together and the elastic rubber sleeve (26) is extended as shown in Fig. 3. When the door (4) is open the sleeve (22) is close to the lower part of axle seat (12), and the elastic rubber sleeve (26) is compressed as shown in Fig. 4 in which there is also shown in the sectional view the relative position of the locating balls (233) in the helical grooves (132).

One of the most important factors in successful operation of automatic return hinges is maintenance of a common axis line between the upper and the lower hinges; if the common axis line is not in proper alignment, the door may be unable to return smoothly to its shut position because of internal resistance in the hinges. Misalignment may be due to faulty installation technique or to deviation after being used for a period of time due to the weight of the door itself or to repeated impact between the door on the jamb on shutting. In order to improve the aforesaid factors the primary hinge of this invention may be used in conjunction with a secondary self adjusting hinge.

As shown in Fig. 5, the secondary hinge looks similar to the primary hinge except that the axle rod (53) of the secondary hinge has no spiral groove. The secondary hinge comprises two halves, a left side secondary hinge piece (5) and a right side secondary hinge piece (6). On the back of the locating plate (51) of said left side secondary hinge piece (5), there is a stud (511) for positioning purpose. At one side of said locating plate (51), two axle seats (52, 52') are furnished. Likewise, on the back of the locating plate (61) of the right side secondary hinge piece (6), a stub (611) is furnished for positioning purpose. At one side of said locating plate (61), a sleeve (62) is provided. Inside the sleeve (62), is seated a steel ball (621) with a through hole (622), the ball being located in the seat by the sleeve nut (63) screwed into the sleeve. When the steel ball (621) is positioned in the sleeve (62), a little play will exist between them so that the steel ball is free to rotate in the seat. When assembling the hinge the sleeve (62) of the right side secondary hinge piece (6) is positioned between the axle seats (52, 52') of the leftside secondary hinge piece (5), the axle rod (53) is passed through the recessed screw hole (521), the elastic rubber sleeve (64), the sleeve nut (63), the steel ball (621) and the recessed staircase-shaped hole (521'), the axle rod (53) then being secured in position by fitting the screw (54) into the recessed screw hole (521) of the axle seat (52). Finally, the two protection

covers (55, 55') are mounted on the end of the two axle seats (52, 52') respectively for preventing any dirt from entering therein. Fig. 5-1 shows how the axle rod (53) and the steel ball (621) together can pivot and so correct any misalignment of its axis with that of another hinge. Whenever deviation tends to occur the axle rod (53) will pivot to provide automatic correction.

Fig. 6 and 7 show the changes in relative positions of the secondary hinge pieces during opening or closing of a door (4) fitted with an automatic return hinge as described above. In Fig. 6, the sleeve (62) of the right side secondary hinge piece (6) is close to the axle seat (52') when the door (4) is shut, and the elastic rubber sleeve (64) is in its normal extended condition. When the door (4) is open, the sleeve (62) has moved up to the bottom of the axle seat (52), and the elastic rubber sleeve (64) has been compressed as a result of the door rising. In the section view of Fig. 7 can be seen the relative position of the axle rod (53) and the steel ball (621).

Figs. 6-1 and 6-2 show in more detail the portion encircled with a dotted line in Fig. 6. Fig. 6-1 shows the hinge when the door (4) is shut and Fig. 6-2 shows the hinge when the door (4) is open.

According to the design of this invention, the door (4) will move slightly upwards when being opened. Since the door (4) when shut, will be in coincidence with the jamb (3), it may upon being opened bind against the jamb (3) and be unable to move upwards during opening; consequently, it is desirable that the top edge of the door (4) (i.e. the corresponding top surface of door (4) to that of the lintel) be slanting so that the door (4) can smoothly leave the jamb and move upwards on being opened.

The angle of door (4) top surface is determined in accordance with the thickness of each door and the normal gap between the door (4) and the jamb (3) is shown in further detail in Fig. 8-1.

As an alternative to installing on the right side of the door (4) for counter-clockwise opening, a hinge of this invention may, if necessary, be installed on the left side of the door (4) for clockwise opening. When changing the installing position, it is only necessary to exchange and reverse the left and right side primary hinge pieces (1, 2), and change the direction of the spiral grooves (132) on the axle rod (13), see Fig. 8 and 9 for more details.

Fig. 10 shows another embodiment of the door hinge of this invention, the difference from the above-described hinge being that an angle of 90° is maintained between the right and left side hinge pieces of the primary and the secondary hinges when the door is closed. In installing, the right side hinge piece is attached not to the door (4) edge but to one side of the door (4), see Fig. 11 for more details. However, the components and the design of the hinge remain the same as that of the above described hinges.

This hinge in which a 90° angle may be maintained between the hinge pieces can also be modified as described above to be opened counter-clockwise or clockwise as in Figs. 12 and 13.

The outer parts of the hinges, may of course be designed in any other patterns as an alternative to those shown in Figs. 1 and 10.

CLAIMS

1. An automatic return hinge of the rising butt type in which the rise on relative rotation of the two halves of the hinge is provided by three balls seated symmetrically about the axis of the hinge in one half, each ball being engaged in one of three corresponding grooves in the other half of the hinge, the grooves being helical and arranged symmetrically about the axis of the hinge.

2. A hinge as claimed in Claim 1 in which the balls are seated in a sleeve fixed in one half of the hinge and run in grooves provided in an axle rod fixed in the other half of the hinge.

3. A hinge as claimed in Claim 2 in which the axle rod is located in its half of the hinge between two axle seats, one on each side of and in axial alignment with the sleeve in the other half of the hinge, the ends of the rod being flattened and being a sliding fit in locating grooves one in each face of the axle seat adjacent the sleeve, the rod being secured in the seats at each end by a screw inserted through an axial hole in the seat and fixed in the end of the rod.

4. A hinge as claimed in Claim 1, 2 or 3 in which the helical grooves run upwards through an angle about the axis of the hinge ranging from 85° to 175° and then have a length of horizontal groove at the top.

5. A hinge as claimed in Claim 1, 2, 3 or 4 in which, when it is in the shut condition, two plates by which it may be mounted on the door and jamb respectively are parallel to each other.

6. A hinge as claimed in Claim 1, 2, 3 or 4 in which when it is in the shut condition, two plates by which it may be mounted on the door and jamb respectively are at an angle of 90° to each other.

7. A self aligning hinge suitable for use in combination with a hinge as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 6 in which a first half of the hinge pivots relative to the second half of the hinge about an axis provided by an axle rod located in the second half of the hinge, the axle rod passing through a ball located in a seat in the first half of the hinge in which seat the ball is free to rotate thereby permitting a change of alignment between the pin and the first half of the hinge, a clearance in the axial direction being provided between the two halves so as to allow relative movement in the axial direction between the two halves.

8. A hinge as claimed in any preceding claim in which on each half there is provided a stub for fitting into a corresponding hole in the door or jamb whereby the hinge is located with respect to the door or jamb.

9. A door hung on a combination of one hinge
as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 6 and Claim 8
as dependent thereon and another hinge as

claimed in Claim 7 or Claim 8 as dependent
5 thereon.

Printed for Her Majesty's Stationery Office by the Courier Press, Leamington Spa, 1982. Published by the Patent Office,
25 Southampton Buildings, London, WC2A 1AY, from which copies may be obtained

PUB-NO: GB002099497A
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: GB 2099497 A
TITLE: Hinges
PUBN-DATE: December 8, 1982

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME	COUNTRY
CHIU PEI LIANG	N/A

APPL-NO: GB08215944
APPL-DATE: June 1, 1982

PRIORITY-DATA: GB08215944A (June 1, 1982)

INT-CL (IPC): E05D003/02 , E05D007/10

EUR-CL (EPC): E05F001/06

US-CL-CURRENT: 16/277

ABSTRACT:

In an automatic return hinge 1, 2 of the rising butt type the rise on opening a door to which the hinge is fitted is developed by three balls 233 seated in one half of the hinge which traverse three corresponding helical grooves 132 in the other half of the hinge. The grooves 132 may be in the axle rod 13 of the hinge.

In a self-adjusting hinge suitable for use in conjunction with the return hinge, the axle rod of the hinge is attached to one half of the hinge and passes through a rotatable ball seated in the other half of

the hinge. Rotation of the ball carrying the axle rod corrects any misalignment of the axle rod with the other hinge. 